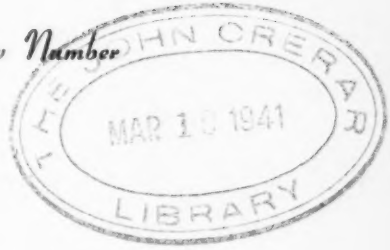


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Book Review Number



The Fortnightly
REVIEW
OF THE CHICAGO DENTAL SOCIETY
March 15, 1941

Volume 1 • Number 6



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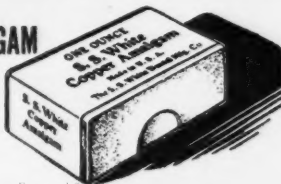


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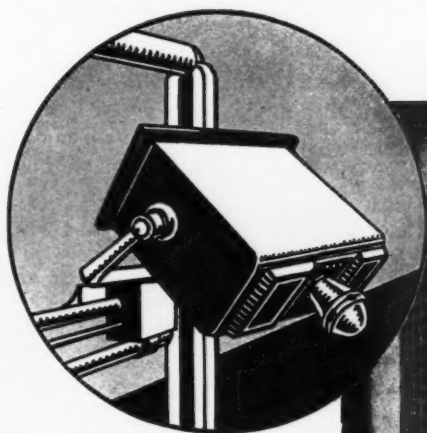


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The Fortnightly **REVIEW**

OF THE CHICAGO DENTAL SOCIETY

Number 6

March 15, 1941

Volume 1

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THE CALENDAR

- March 17th:** American Association of Dental Schools: Three-day annual meeting. Lectures and round table conferences on administrative and educational problems. Dinner of Omicron Kappa Upsilon will be held on March 18 in conjunction with the meeting. Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis.
- March 18th:** West Side Dental Forum: Mr. A. B. Barber, speaker, "Mal-Practice Prophylaxis." Solick's Restaurant, 4207 West Madison Street. 12:00 m.
- March 20th:** Northwest Side Square Table: Regular weekly luncheon meeting. Irving Park Y.M.C.A., 4259 Irving Park Road. 12:00 m.
- March 25th:** West Side Dental Forum: Robert M. Hall, speaker, "Indirect Inlay Technic." Motion picture. Solick's Restaurant, 4207 West Madison Street. 12:00 m.
- April 1st:** Kenwood-Hyde Park Branch: Regular monthly meeting. Dr. LeRoy E. Kurth, speaker, "Occlusion in Full and Partial Dentures." Dinner, 6:30 p.m.; meeting, 8:00 p.m. Del Prado Hotel.
- April 1st:** West Suburban Round Table: Regular weekly luncheon meeting. Oak Manor Hotel, 213 North Oak Park Avenue, Oak Park. 12:00 m.
- April 7th:** Kenilworth-Winnetka-Glencoe Study Club: Regular monthly meeting. Program will be announced in a later issue. Indian Trail Tea Room, Winnetka.
- April 7th:** North Side Branch: Regular monthly meeting. Clinic night. Dinner, 6:30 p.m.; meeting, 8:00 p.m. Edgewater Beach Hotel.
- April 8th:** North Suburban Branch: Regular monthly meeting. Election of officers. Dinner, 6:30 p.m.; meeting, 8:00 p.m. Speaker will be announced later. Orrington Hotel, Evanston.
- April 8th:** Englewood Branch: Regular monthly meeting. Dr. R. O. Schlosser and Dr. Carl W. Gieler, speakers, "Lecture Demonstrations and Table Clinics on Complete Dentures." Dinner, 6:30 p.m.; meeting, 8:00 p.m. Hayes Hotel.
- April 11th:** Northwest Side Branch: Regular monthly meeting. Old Timers' Night. Dinner, 7:00 p.m. Meeting, 8:00 p.m. Northwest Lions' Club, 4300 West North Avenue.
- April 15th:** Chicago Dental Society: Regular monthly meeting. Dr. W. Clyde Davis, speaker, "Synthetics and Porcelain in Operative Dentistry." Dinner, South Ball Room, 6:30 p.m.; meeting, North Ball Room, 8:00 p.m. Stevens Hotel.

Announcements for this department are solicited but must be received at the Editorial Office not later than the eighth and twenty-third of each month.

The Fortnightly REVIEW

March 15, 1941

Volume 1 • Number 6

"Death and Dentistry"

*Death and Dentistry*¹ is a recently published book that has apparently been named with a shrewd eye trained on the dramatic and publicity values inherent in such a title. It has already acquired a considerable reputation as an item of dental *curiosa* and is undoubtedly fated to stir up some discussion and less action. It is an intemperate, hyperbolic volume that makes the fatal mistake of assuming that an author's mere statement constitutes proof. In reading it this reviewer's reaction varied from amusement to exasperation as the author turned from his pontifical assumptions to a revealing ignorance of modern dental science.

In general it may be said that *Death and Dentistry* is a volume based on the unique and entirely personal assumptions of an author who then goes on to write the rest of his book as though his assertions had been miraculously and soundly established in scientific fact. He states quite frankly that "this volume is for the doctor" since the modern attitude "views sick men too much via the myopic and cross-eyed looks of but temporarily responsible dental, surgical, or 'medical' specialists."²

The author damns dentists and dentistry so frequently and so enthusiastically that the reader acquires a real curiosity as to the source of this strange

personal and vehement bias against the pair. The satisfaction of that curiosity would do much to explain why this book was written since it is to be doubted that even the author himself would care to defend all of the fantastic notions advanced in the book. It simply is not reasonable or sufficient to say that this book was written to present a scientific viewpoint as its motivation lies so obviously in more personal quarters.

This is definitely indicated through the entire book and the following paragraph is merely one sample of many. It could not possibly be the product of an author who wished to present a rational, objective and scientific viewpoint.

"In our opinion, nearly everything he (the dentist) has been doing is wrong, for it turns out that with scarce an exception *everyone of the tooth-saving devices that he has engendered is wrong in principle. They must in consequence be given up.* It means that the following are of the past: *all his dental devitalizations, root canal fillings, pivot teeth, root amputations, fixed bridges, crowns, larger inlays, tooth straightening procedures employing such schemes, too rapid movements of the teeth (in orthodontic practice or in tooth wedgings to get at interdental lesions), undercut fillings, other kinds if large; and finally—it must be said softly—all fillings.* This leaves to him for future endeavor only the gentler forms of dental 'prophylaxis,' the most superficial types of fillings (if any!), the mechanical cleansing of carious areas with the

¹*Death and Dentistry.* By Martin H. Fischer, Doctor of Medicine, etc., and Professor of Physiology in the University of Cincinnati. Cloth. Index of names and Index of subjects. Price, \$5.00. Springfield and Baltimore: Charles C. Thomas. 1940.

²*Ibid.* Preface, P. i.

maintenance of physiological drainage in them, the wide open invasion of pulp chambers if infected, and the extraction of teeth and proper after care. He may then busy his genius with what he can contrive in the way of replacements—invariably plates or removable bridges, in other words, splintings in themselves surgically clean and of such form and device as under no circumstances to endanger the life or health of what of tooth or dental ridge may be remaining in the mouth.”³

The first impulse of a reviewer, after section and section in a similar vein, is to dismiss the book as a collection of patent absurdities and let it go its way among kindred works on astrology and dreams. The second impulse of a reviewer is to meet the author on his own ground where scientifically established facts are dismissed with a tremendous and supercilious “poof” and where those who disagree are treated to large portions of abuse.

This first impulse has been rejected on the fear that the author will then write another book in which he will prove that all dentists agreed with him merely because no dental voice was raised in protest. The second is rejected because it would be as compensating as jeering at the unhearing villain in a motion picture. The third impulse, and the one that has been followed, is to give the reader enough information about the book's contents so that he can classify it for himself and decide whether he wishes to make a dubious investment out of curiosity, amusement—or both.

AUTHOR

Death and Dentistry is still more surprising when one learns that it is the work of a Martin Henry Fischer, M.D., Professor of Physiology at the University of Cincinnati. He was born in 1879 and was graduated from Rush Medical College in 1901. He held several teaching positions before going to his present post in 1910. He has received many honors

and prizes and has written profusely on a wide variety of subjects though, curiously, his articles in the past ten years have been confined almost exclusively to non-scientific subjects. He cites himself as a contributor to the literature on the “surgical principles as applicable to dental practice” in the latest issue of *Who's Who*⁴ from which the information above was taken.

It is pointed out, but without the obvious comment, that Fischer's biography in *Who's Who* runs to 58 lines or one more than is needed to do the same work for both President Roosevelt and his wife. Einstein is given 26 lines, Vice-President Wallace 18, ex-President Hoover 42 and Robert Ripley only 22.

BOOK

In *Death and Dentistry* Fischer maintains that teeth are bones and that “as mature bones, the teeth project by a third their bodies into open air. What in terms of physiology does that represent? *They are the upended equivalents of the stumps of fractured bone which have penetrated the skin.*”⁵ He then states that “a tooth in its socket is a classic example of the *gliding* (arthrodial) joint”⁶ and therefore, that “*all disease in and about the teeth is (a) osteitis and/or (b) arthritis.*” From all of this the author would have it follow that “dental practice is . . . bone surgery and, in the bulk, (is) bone surgery done in the face of infection,”⁸ that all dental operations must be done under the rules “that pathology, experiment and time have laid down for the orthopedist, the fracture expert, and every type of medical mind struggling with the problem of infection in and about the skeleton.”⁹ As an enthusiastic advocate of the theory of focal infection (which he describes voluminously) Fischer writes that “*categorically put, at least ninety-nine per cent of the constitutionally afflicted*

⁴*Who's Who*. 1940-1941. Volume 21, Page 994. Chicago: A. N. Marquis Company.

⁵Fischer, op. cit. P. 67. Italics in original.

⁶Ibid. P. 56.

⁷Ibid. P. 56.

⁸Ibid. Preface. P. ii.

⁹Ibid. P. 55.

³Ibid. P. 90. The passage is quoted exactly, the italics appearing in the original.

derive their seeds out of tonsil or tooth and only one per cent or less from all other sources combined."¹⁰

If one grants all of these things, and no scientist—dental or otherwise—would be rash enough to do that, he is ready to accept the author's main thesis: that the principles of bone surgery (at least as conceived by the author) make dangerous to health almost any dental restoration except full dentures and removable bridges, that "there is but one future for the dead tooth—its extraction,"¹¹ that "if attempt is . . . made to follow these tartar deposits below the gum line, matters are sad indeed,"¹² that if the dentist "scales" a tooth below the gum line, no matter what type of instrument he is employing, he is abrading an infected joint,¹³ that "clearly, reestablishment of dentistry as a specialty in the colleges of medicine would most quickly solve the problem."¹⁴

EXCERPTS

Merely to impart more of this rich flavor, the reviewer sets down without comment a selection of passages from the book:

"Wherefore the child afflicted of heart disease and showing both an infected tonsil and a decayed tooth had best have the tonsil removed first if the disease is myocarditis; and the tooth, if it be endocarditis. It is the same for the adult. Ulcer, appendicitis and muscular rheumatism are bred most commonly from the softer tissues of the tonsil; but chronic arthritis, blood vessel disease and central nervous system lesions, from the harder tissues of the teeth."¹⁵

"We never place fillings until in the weeks following an excavation all pain in the area has disappeared. And then it is done only because a school board compels, a dental association demands, or the patient, because young and mistaught, insists. We take care to explain in words of one syllable the probable consequences to the unfortunate; and then commit his future to god."¹⁶

¹⁰Ibid. P. 48. Italics in original.

¹¹Ibid. P. 96. Italics in original.

¹²Ibid. P. 100.

¹³Ibid. P. 101.

¹⁴Ibid. P. 229.

¹⁵Ibid. P. 53.

"We give an ounce or two (of brandy or whiskey) a few minutes before the injection of the novocaine; and another ounce or two after the operation. Alcohol, it is remembered, belongs to the group of general anesthetics. So . . . to ameliorate post-operative pain . . . we again eschew morphine but continue the administration of alcoholic beverages. Enough must, however, be used actually to produce effect. In prohibition days we used our 'surgical alcohol' to this end, diluting it half with water to bring it to gin and whiskey level, and flavoring it with fruit juice. Such pure ethyl alcohol produces a quick intoxication that does not last long (three to four hours). Its administration must then be repeated. More enduring 'hang-over' or 'drunk' lies with the higher alcohols. . . . Wherefore, analgesic, anesthetic, soporific and coma producing properties are better found in distillers' spirits (especially if young and 'bad') than in straight ethyl alcohol. On this account we prescribe such drinks as 'nightcap' instead of the barbiturates which in their chemical 'improvement' have had increasing quantities of these heavier radicals substituted for the original ethyl. These knock the patient colder."¹⁷

"In plainer English, the two-thirds of all patients who have suffered the loss of several or all of their teeth need *more* surgery in the months or years following more primary attack upon them—not less. We have seen not a single patient perish of disease of focal origin (say, heart disease) who even though edentulous (and properly tonsillectomized) did not exhibit at the time of his death frank evidences of residual infection in his jaws. Point is made of the matter because patients who have suffered 'wholesale' extractions, or who have been rendered edentulous without constitutional benefit are regularly cited as 'proof' that there is nothing in the 'focal infection theory.' We repeat: *these patients were never properly freed by surgical methods of their first foci.*"¹⁸

"A burring off of obviously infected necrotic tooth is all that should be done in our opinion. Where entrance is narrow to an area that fans out underneath, it should

¹⁶Ibid. P. 92-93. Italics in original.

¹⁷Ibid. P. 125. Italics in original.

¹⁸Ibid. P. 137. Italics in original.

be widened. Medically, baths with strong salt water, brushing with alkaline dentifrices and the application of tincture of iodine have seemed to help. But the ground out tooth area should never be 'sealed off,' (except as this is accomplished by nature and from within) closed in other fashion, filled or have any kind of reconstructural covering put over it.¹⁹¹⁹

"A decaying tooth, left alone, may gradually 'rot away' without ever giving rise to constitutional disease. In a way this constitutes the 'physiology' of tooth loss in the poor, the undernourished, the careless. It is dentistry and the attempts to 'save' these teeth that kill the patient, for undisturbed, the teeth tend to 'drain.'¹⁹²⁰

There is considerable more of this to tempt additional quotation but what has been given should be sufficient on which to judge the author's impartial and objective approach, to say nothing of his clear-headed scientific methods of statement and evaluation.

COMMENT

In a hasty examination of the references it was found that dental journals were cited less than a dozen times and that no citation was taken from the literature after 1931. There are numerous references, of course, to the work of Fischer on more or less associated subjects, but all but one or two of the outstanding names in modern dental research are absent. This book, almost certainly, was written with a distinguished and comprehensive ignorance of what has taken place in dentistry in the past decade.

There are also a number of case histories which Fischer cites as evidence to prove his contentions. Many of these do not fulfill the ordinary requirements of a competent case history and the conclusions drawn from them suffer exceedingly from lack of scientific evidence. It is strange that the author should so strenuously and frequently decry the lack of scientific education in dentists while failing to make manifest any sizeable quantities of it in his own writings.

¹⁹Ibid. P. 223.

²⁰Ibid. P. 224.

Readers will tire very quickly of the somewhat archaic style employed by the author. Its chief characteristic is an annoying lack of the use of the definite article, an eccentricity that does not make for either distinction in style or clarity of presentation. In addition the author's pontifical and dogmatic method of presenting facts will not endear him to the reader who will also notice that, in many cases, the sole authority for a sweeping statement will be one Martin H. Fischer. After all, if this was meant to be a scientific examination of a subject, the reader has every right to expect the use of the scientific method in the presentation and evaluation of material. In this book Fischer may have convinced Fischer of the accuracy of his thesis, but it is to be doubted if very many others have been won to the side of the author.

This reviewer has no special standing in the field of histology or histopathology but no expert evidence is needed to state that the illustrations used by Fischer to document his points do not always show what he thinks and says they do. There are several readily demonstrable and gross errors of interpretation in the legends that accompany the illustrations. And here again one meets that irritating mannerism of the author which allows him to assign special meanings and individual interpretations to terms that up to now have had a common and generally accepted significance.

In only one phase of his effort has the author succeeded in the opinion of this reviewer. In the preface he gives acknowledgement to one who "by editing, prevented another American medical volume from looking like 'a government report on ring-bone and spavin.'" *Death and Dentistry* is as outstanding an example of the publisher's art as it is a bad one of the author's art. It is designed with a distinction that is rare in technical books and it makes a highly intelligent use of paper and type. This is one book that can safely be recommended for its cover but not for its content.—Harold Hillenbrand.

BOOK REVIEW

Theory and Practice of Crown and Bridge Prosthesis. By Stanley D. Tylman, A.B., D.D.S., M.S., F.A.C.D., Professor of Prosthetics, Head of the Department of Fixed Partial Dentures, University of Illinois, College of Dentistry, Chicago. Pp. 791 with 1,000 illustrations and 9 color plates. Cloth. Price, \$10.00. St. Louis: The C. V. Mosby Company. 1940.

By Sidney S. Pollack

Twenty-five years ago there was considerable discussion on the advisability of dropping the subject of this book from the dental curriculum. There can be no such debate today because crown and bridge prosthesis has been developed to a recognized, scientific standard and has become one of the most important assets of modern restorative dentistry. The absence of even a partially adequate text in this field has long been remarkable and Dr. Tylman's text should have little difficulty in establishing itself as definitive for some time to come.

There are forty-one chapters in this text and the subjects range from the early history of crown and bridge construction to the technic of building a reinforced porcelain bridge. But the author's approach and understanding of his subject is easily as important as the material itself. Tylman regards fixed partial dentures as a means of restoring biologic balance of the dental structures rather than individual units of restoration. This removes the undue emphasis usually placed on the purely mechanical details of crown and bridge construction and integrates the subject with those biologic factors with which it is intimately associated. This correlation of materials and viewpoints makes this text an outstanding one because it remedies the lack which makes earlier works substantially defective.

One of the most valuable features of

this book is the exposition of dental anatomy and histology in terms of their relation to a rational system of fixed dental restorations. The findings of Schour, Noyes, Kronfeld and others are interpreted and applied to the practical problems of clinical dentistry. In these chapters the reader will obtain not the least of many values that lie in an examination of the text.

This emphasis on the biologic relations of crown and bridge construction does not mean that other aspects of the subject have been neglected. They are treated with the same analytic exhaustiveness that characterizes the entire book. The practicing dentist in particular will find a tremendous amount of interesting facts in the chapter which correlates mechanical and engineering principles of partial fixed dentures. After a thorough survey of these fields the author proceeds logically to a discussion of the preparation of teeth for abutments and the construction of abutments. Here the author emphasizes quite properly the necessity of adapting the abutment to the individual case rather than using a stereotyped design for all cases that come to hand. He points out that such adaptation plays an important part in reducing failures to a desirable minimum.

For the reader who is seeking a step-by-step technic of actual construction this book has no present equal. Every detail of procedure is clearly and graphically explained. In addition, almost every resource of the illustrative art has been employed to lend both distinction and clarity to this part of the text. The line drawings are exceptionally well-done and the absence of "commercial" illustrations is both unusual and pleasing. And any reviewer should point out the splendid use of color that has been made in adding both attractiveness and value to the cuts. It should commend itself to

future authors and publishers who wish to improve their texts.

There is no lack of technical discussions of patterns, dies, impressions, molds, casting procedures, casting alloys and heat treatment. Each is given detailed and competent treatment with an arrangement of material that lends itself well to both systematic study and reference. There are extensive sections devoted to porcelain jackets and the more recent developments in this field.

This is also an excellent job of book production in that there is no attempt to make a big book out of limited material. The material is easily accessible and it is apparent that considerable thought has been expended in planning the sequence and type style of the chapters.

There can be little question but that Dr. Tylman's book is a definite contribution to the literature of crown and bridge theory and practice. It establishes a high mark for future authors in this field. A mark, this reviewer ventures, that will not be reached in completeness, clarity and competence for some time to come.

From Pioneer to Scientist. *The Life Story of Greene Vardiman Black, "Father of Modern Dentistry," and His Son, Arthur Davenport Black, Late Dean of Northwestern University Dental School.* By Carl Ellsworth Black and Bessie McLaughlin Black. Pp. 594. Illustrated. Index. Cloth. Price, \$3.50. St. Paul: Bruce Publishing Company. 1940.

This is a biography of a father and son who made definite and important contributions to modern dental practice. It is not, in any sense, an objective biography in which events and achievements are weighed in the scrupulous balances of the historian. Nor was it meant to be. Rather it is a *con amore* account in which human elements dominate the story that is told in the friendliest of terms by a son and a daughter of the elder Dr. Black. The authors themselves state that "we suspect your biographers

may also fall under the criticism Herbert Monk made of Lief's *Brandeis* when he says, 'The book's single fault is one common to many biographies—the imbuing of his subject with an overabundance of gifts and qualities.' If so, kinship and too close relations will have to be our excuse."

With that reservation, *From Pioneer to Scientist* is a full account of both Blacks. The humble beginning and scanty formal training of the elder Black are described in considerable detail thus giving the strong, contrasting background for an appreciation of the remarkable scientific work that was to come in later years. His magnificent contributions to dental science and practice are set forth in well-documented chapters that call attention time and again to his self-won knowledge in almost every conceivable field of dental interest.

There are interesting accounts of his years in the clinic and classroom though one wishes more attention had been paid to the actual details of his many classic investigations in various fields of dentistry. In these passages, perhaps, the attempt to describe the legend rather than the man is most noticeable.

The second half of the book is devoted to a biography of the late Arthur Davenport Black. In this section there is a competent description of scientific contributions and of the work that is known to so many dentists in the Chicago area. Because Dr. Black worked in the Illinois State Dental Society and in the Chicago Dental Society there is necessarily a good deal of the history of those two organizations. Readers of this area will find this material absorbing and interesting. Dr. Arthur Black also had intimate connections with the fields of dental education and research and, for this reason, the book is a good account of the modern developments in both.

There are two appendices in which a bibliography is given of the writings of the two Blacks. Only when this material is accumulated in print does the reader realize that both were prolific contributors to the literature. And it is, per-

haps, a most effective commentary on the quality of their work to realize that many of these contributions still stand as definitive in given fields of dentistry. Both of the Blacks had important roles in the development of dentistry in this area and there is no more pleasant way of acquiring this historical information than to read *From Pioneer to Scientist* which discusses these developments in terms of two great dentists, Greene Vardiman and Arthur Davenport Black. —H. H.

Labio-Lingual Technic. By Oren A. Oliver, D.D.S., Russell E. Irish, B.S., M.A., D.D.S., and Claude R. Wood, D.D.S. Cloth. Price, \$10.00. Pp. 434 with 280 illustrations. St. Louis: The C. V. Mosby Co. 1940.

By Howard E. Strange

This volume provides the student of orthodontics with a very comprehensive description of the labial and lingual appliances used in the treatment of malocclusion. This book is not a presentation of biologic material. It consists of nineteen well-illustrated chapters and is intended to put in concrete form a step-by-step description of the construction and use of these appliances. The authors are well-known in the field of orthodontia and their outstanding work should be included in every dental library.

Every phase of technical procedure is excellently portrayed. Emphasis is placed on materials and accessories for appliance construction. The description and illustrations make it easy to employ this volume as a reference text in the perfection of technic and technical ability. The completeness and instructive details of this manual indicate that the authors have spent years of intensive effort in the production of the text.

One important paragraph in the introduction should be included in a review of this book: "Basically the fundamentals of orthodontia are the same, regardless of technic; they are applicable in direct biologic relation to normal physiologic

growth and change. Mechanically, this change is brought about by units of stress, represented as a push or pull, with their subsequent divisions. They are part of the creation of action and reaction which are equal and opposite. Therefore, in applying mechanics in treatment, we should effect, as accurately as possible, a normal physiologic change of intercellular tissues by mechanical intervention."

This book is heartily recommended to all those interested in the practice of orthodontics.

Clinical Dental Roentgenology. By John Oppie McCall, D.D.S., F.A.C.D., Director of the Murry and Leonie Gugenheim Dental Clinic, and Samuel Stanley Wald, D.D.S., F.A.C.D., Assistant Professor of Roentgenology, New York University College of Dentistry. Cloth. Pp. 319 with 355 illustrations. Price, \$5.50. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Company. 1940.

By Earl P. Boulger

Clinical Dental Roentgenology is a distinctive contribution to the subject of roentgenology. The authors have made a logical division of the subject. About two-thirds of the subject matter is devoted to the interpretation and the remainder to history, fundamentals on the production of the x-ray and technic of securing the best type of roentgenograms.

The authors deviated from the usual in the chapters on "Dental Roentgenograms of the Normal Child." The subject matter of this chapter is concise and gives an understanding for the interpretation of roentgenograms of the adolescent that we have needed for some time in textbooks on the subject. It should be an incentive for more studies as applied to this subject.

The record of interpretation is most informative. Besides emphasizing the fundamental truths of interpretation, it points out anomalies that strike the imagination of the student who is on the alert for something different. The authors dis-

cuss technic in detail and touch on many points which are invaluable to those pursuing a study of this subject.

The history of the development of the x-ray has been somewhat slighted but this phase of the subject has been a part of every textbook in the past, so there would appear to be some justification for this departure. Adequate pictures are used to illustrate the discussions and they are so placed that the reader can view the illustration and the subject matter at the same time, without the distraction of page-turning. The authors are to be particularly complimented on their selection and quality of illustrations. This is particularly true in the use of extraoral radiographs in the last chapters of the book. The bibliography is adequate and it is well indexed.

A Textbook of Exodontia. Exodontia, Oral Surgery and Anesthesia.

By Leo Winter, M.D., D.D.S., F.A.C.D., Sc.D., LL.D., Professor of Oral Surgery, New York University; Director of the Oral and Minor Surgery Clinic, New York University College of Dentistry; Visiting Dental Surgeon in charge, Bellevue Hospital; Lecturer in Oral Surgery, New York Homeopathic Medical School; Oral Surgeon, Flower Hospital; Visiting Dental Surgeon, New York Foundling Hospital; Consulting Oral Surgeon, Montefiore Hospital; Commander D.C. V.D. (S.) U. S. Naval Reserve; Special Lecturer and Instructor in Oral Surgery, Dental Department, U. S. Naval Medical School. Fourth Revised Edition. Pp. 520 with 475 illustrations. Indexed. Price, \$10.00. St. Louis: The C. V. Mosby Co. 1940.

By Ralston I. Lewis

This book is now published in its fourth edition after a thorough revision by its author, Leo Winter of New York City. It is concise in its style and should prove beneficial to students, instructors and practicing dentists. It is admirable, in the opinion of this reviewer, that an author should avoid tediousness as far as possible in the preparation of a text.

Winter has done this exceedingly well. The book's simplicity and thoroughness make it highly commendable.

A reviewer's attention is immediately called to the amount of effort which has been expended on the illustrations. Especially to be mentioned in this regard are the sections devoted to chair position and instrumentation. The statement that one good illustration tells the complete story has certainly been exemplified. Not all reviewers and practitioners, however, will agree with Winter in prescribing a fixed chair position for the extraction of any one tooth since every patient is of different proportions and no two teeth ever present identical problems. Nevertheless, the pictures in the text show fundamentally correct technics and should be invaluable to the beginning student.

The first chapters are devoted entirely to anesthesia as is proper in a book of this nature. The chemistry, physiological action, administration and after effects of local and general anesthesia are adequately described. The remarks of the author on general anesthesia would discount it as outmoded and full of risks in the practice of exodontia. Admittedly there is much to be said for its proper administration and intelligent application to the case in hand. There are cases, however, when it is indicated far more strongly than local anesthesia, as in the case of acute infection around teeth and other areas. It is much easier for the patient to have nitrous oxide-oxygen administered for the extraction of an infected tooth than to make an incision to allow the pus to escape and risk the spread of infection to serious proportions before correct drainage can be established.

This text contains much of value of which the practitioner needs to be reminded. Any book which bridges a gap in the dentist's knowledge of pharmacology, as does Winter's work, is a much needed volume so that more will come to comprehend the really important scope of modern drugs such as local anesthetics.

The author's attitude toward the sulfanilamide group is on the conservative side. With the introduction of these compounds the prognosis of hemolytic streptococcus infection has changed impressively. Many desperate cases of what appeared to be an overwhelming infection are now rescued with dramatic promptness. This drug, however, should be administered only by one well versed in its action because of the side-effects it produces.

The chapter on the extraction of teeth simplifies technic almost to the point of perfection. Dr. Winter has given the profession a book that has been prepared on a sound basis and in which the subjects are treated with clarity. There are no important omissions and the material is handled with distinction and competence.

The American Text-book of Operative Dentistry. Edited by Marcus L. Ward, D.D.Sc., Jonathan Taft, Professor of Dentistry, School of Dentistry, University of Michigan. Contributors: Russell W. Bunting, D.D.Sc., Edgar D. Coolidge, M.S., D.D.S., William H. Crawford, D.D.S., Arthur C. Curtis, B.S., M.D., Arthur B. Gabel, M.A., D.D.S., Louis I. Grossman, D.D.S., D.M.D., Thomas J. Hill, D.D.S., John W. Kemper, M.D., D.D.S., Marcus L. Ward, D.D.Sc., Arthur L. Morse, D.M.D., Floyd A. Peyton, Sc.D., Kurt H. Thoma, D.M.D., William D. Vehe, D.D.S. Seventh edition. Octavo. Pp. 925 with 587 engravings. Cloth. Price, \$11.00. Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger. 1940.

This textbook of operative dentistry is essentially a series of fourteen monographs by thirteen authors whose work has been integrated as far as possible by careful and intelligent editing. The fact that the seventh edition is under consideration is testimony that it has found its place in the literature of operative dentistry. The present edition, as the editor states in his preface, is essentially a new work as the material has been extensively revised.

The tasks of a competent editor are not limited to decisions on proper terminology nor to the accurate placement of punctuation marks. They include the shaping of varying contributions into a coherent and cohesive whole; they include the establishment of a viewpoint from which all of the material can be properly examined. In these tasks Ward has succeeded with distinction as editor of *The American Text-book of Operative Dentistry*. He has produced a sound volume of the mechanics of operative dentistry but has not neglected to bring out the relations to other, associated branches of dentistry. For this reason the otherwise speculative inclusion of chapters on orthodontics and exodontia in an operative dentistry text can be justified.

The material covered in the text may be divided into eight general subjects: diagnosis and examination, operative procedures, the material of operative dentistry, the treatment of root canals, hypersensitive dentine and discolored teeth, local anesthesia, the paradontal diseases, focal infection, exodontia and orthodontics. The excellent section on the treatment and filling of root canals was written by Edgar D. Coolidge of Chicago.

All of the monographs are not of the same quality but the average is very high. All of the contributors have backgrounds of experience and research and this results in an occasional chapter which is the reflection of an individual viewpoint rather than an analytic survey of the more commonly accepted procedures in the field. Every attempt has been made to incorporate the latest results of dental and other scientific research and, for this reason, even the casual reader cannot scan the book without benefit.

The volume is elaborately illustrated though there are still too many full page illustrations of instruments that could be amply revealed in cuts of a smaller scale. And a word should be said here, too, about the excellence with which the volume is produced. It has the usual good points which characterize books

from this publisher though one is coming more and more to wish that some of the less stereotyped and less monotonous resources of sound typography could be put to work in dental texts. *The American Text-book of Operative Dentistry* is a sound and permanent investment for any dentist.

Control of Pain in Dental Practice:

A Symposium conducted by the Academy of Stomatology, Philadelphia. By Oscar V. Batson, M.A., M.D., Professor of Anatomy, Graduate School of Medicine, Univ. of Penn. H. R. Churchill, D.D.S., Dr. Med. Dent (Rostock), Professor of Dental Histology and Histo-Pathology, School of Dentistry, Univ. of Penn. G. P. McCouch, A.B., M.D., Assistant Professor of Physiology, School of Medicine, Univ. of Penn. Francis J. Braceland, M.D., Assistant Professor of Psychiatry, Graduate School of Medicine, Univ. of Penn. Carl F. Schmidt, A.B., M.D., Professor of Pharmacology, School of Medicine, Univ. of Penn. Hermann Prinz, A.M., D.D.S., M.D., Sc.D., D.M.D., Professor Emeritus of Pharmacology, School of Dentistry, Univ. of Penn. A. B. Gabel, M.A., D.D.S., Edwin T. Darby, Professor of Operative Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Univ. of Penn. James E. Aiguier, Ph.G., D.D.S., F.A.C.D., Assistant Professor of Oral Hygiene, Director of Courses in Oral Hygiene, Lecturer in Materia Medica and Therapeutics, School of Dentistry, Univ. of Penn. Edited under the direction of J. R. T. Appleton, D.D.S., School of Dentistry, Univ. of Penn. Cloth. Price, \$3.00. Pp. 189 with 16 illustrations. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 1940.

By Fred F. Molt

The preface states that this symposium was organized by the Academy of Stomatology, Philadelphia, "in an attempt 'to take stock' of the present status of pain control in dentistry" and that "the several authors were thoughtfully chosen and, by general acknowledgment, are exceptionally competent in their respec-

tive fields." This is apparent from the list of the authors and of their faculty positions in either the School of Dentistry or that of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. The preface further states that "they were asked to write for the *general practitioner* of dentistry. In this they have succeeded and the result is a most interesting hand book—hardly a reference book—giving historical data and touching upon multiple phases of pain control as it is practiced at present.

This reviewer had occasion, quite recently, to search through dental literature for references on the subject of pain and was impressed by the meager number of articles treating on other than trigeminal neuralgia and its diagnosis. Texts, as well, are very brief in their treatment of this subject. It was with particular interest, therefore, that this book, fresh from the press, was examined.

The chapter on "The Gross Anatomy of the Innervation of the Teeth, Jaws, Face and Related Parts" can advantageously be studied and restudied. All dentists are presumed to be familiar with at least the location of the various branches of the fifth or trigeminal nerve in their relation to the osseous structures of the jaws—although one who has had occasion to retrieve needles broken in attempted mandibular injections would question the validity of this assumption. This chapter gives this quite concisely and satisfactorily with illustrations. Three methods are given for second division anesthesia, although a question is raised as to the efficacy or the safety of two of these. The subject of Costen's syndrome related to the temporomandibular articulation, recently such a popular subject for discussion in dental circles, is given prominence. Obviously an effort has been made to be concise. It would be of interest if this contributor might, at some time, give us a more comprehensive treatise on this subject, discussing all the nerves that may be affected by reflex pain about the face and head.

The chapter on "Innervation of the

Dentin from a Histologic Viewpoint" covers not only this subject but the nervous system in general quite extensively. In regard to the dental pulp and dentin the various theories extant are given, leaving a moot question still. A very profuse reading bibliography is given by this author—a major portion from the German periodicals.

On the "Physiology of Pain," the author states frankly that it "is a thorny one, bristling with controversy, which poses a dozen questions for every one that can be answered." Accepted theories are concisely given.

The "Psychologic and Psychiatric Aspects of Pain and Pain Control" covers an exceedingly interesting subject. Every practitioner of dentistry would benefit from its reading. This author speaks of "pains arising independent of any demonstrable stimulus . . . variously called hysterical, subjective, obsessional and psychogenic pain," which "reduced to the least common demoninator are what the laity incorrectly calls 'imaginary pains.'" Although a physician, Dr. Braceland must have had contacts with many of the exasperating types of patients encountered in dental practice. He truthfully summarizes that "the dentist should be familiar with elementary psychologic principles" and "familiar with (the patients') reactions and their vagaries" and that "if he can demonstrate no disease by clinical or roentgenographic means he had better try to determine the emotional factors present before proceeding with operative work." There is also a reading bibliography.

The "History of Pain Control in Dentistry" is well presented by Dr. Prinz, as would be expected from such an authority. The disputed question of the discovery of anesthesia is discussed along with customs associated with dental problems bathed in antiquity. Such fads as "cataphoresis," which few present-day practitioners recall, are also brought to mind. A bibliography follows this chapter.

The "Pharmacology of Drugs Used in Pain Control" and "Drugs Used in Pain

Control in Dentistry" constitute the two longest portions of this symposium. The former treats of local and general anesthesia and anesthetic agents, which are interestingly discussed, as well as intravenous injections of the barbiturates, with a word of warning regarding over-enthusiasm for the last named procedure. The various analgesics are discussed with recommendations.

The latter subject covers forty pages and discusses drug therapy very completely. Idiosyncrasies, tolerance, cumulative drug action and untoward effects of drugs are covered and prescriptions are given for accepted compounds having selective uses. In these two papers the various drugs and their action are quite thoroughly examined.

The remaining paper on the "Physical Factors in the Production and Control of Dental Pain" covers the distinctly dental aspects of pain with the existing theories as to why it occurs and how it may be avoided in operative procedures. A bibliography also accompanies this section.

The style and type of this book are quite good and the material is interesting reading. There is much that is not particularly pertinent but from the standpoint of a given subject attacked from various angles and points of view much of value has been presented.

Dental Formulary. A Practical Guide for the Preparation of Chemical and Technical Compounds and Accessories as Used in the Office and Laboratory by the Dental Practitioner with an Index to Oral Diseases and Their Treatment. By Hermann Prinz, A.M., D.D.S., M.D., Sc.D., Dr. Med. dent., Emeritus Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, The Thomas W. Evans Museum and Dental Institute School of Dentistry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Sixth edition, thoroughly revised. Fabrikoid. Pp. 352. Index. Price, \$3.50. Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger. 1940.

This book is one of the perennials of dental literature but, in its sixth edition,

the bloom is all but gone and there should be immediate debate about setting out an entirely new plant. It includes so much miscellaneous and esoteric information that one calls to mind the pages of an almanac in which forecasts of the weather were placed side by side with the best methods of cleaning cream separators.

The compiler of this book is a distinguished dental scientist whose other work has a deserving permanence. The *Dental Formulary* cannot add luster to that reputation because it so sadly needs revision in terms of modern dentistry and modern dental research; because it is so inclusive that it is indiscriminate. Information is set down, in some cases, on the only discoverable basis that it exhausts the subject.

The section on amalgam is a case in point. Here the author (not Dr. Prinz but N. K. Garhart) baldly states that "the flow and the crushing test of alloys are of no practical importance, inasmuch as these factors are amply great enough in all alloys." It is of interest to know that the American Dental Association specification No. 1 for amalgam lists only two properties as a measure of quality, one of which is the percentage flow of the set mass when subjected to a constant load. The rest of the discussion deals largely with the author's points of differences with G. V. Black. Such examples of dubious information might be multiplied time on end to no great purpose.

The book is topical only when supplying information that has a potential use on radio quiz programs. There is a section on "the use of the touchstone," a formula for "platinum plating of dental instruments," a recipe for the manufacture of capsicum plaster and capsicum bags, a discussion of actinomycosis, recipes for toothache gum and toothache sticks, directions for estimating the total solids of urine and suggestions for first aid in drowning, lightning stroke, sunstroke, stings of venomous insects, mad dog or snake bite. All of which one may be asked to discuss at any minute.

The *Dental Formulary* has simply not kept pace with dental practice. It is of interest as a relic of some methods in the first century of dentistry but it cannot be recommended for use or study in the second. A copy of *Accepted Dental Remedies* and of the specifications of the American Dental Association Council on Research will more adequately serve the needs of the modern practitioner.—
H. H.

Textbook of Dental Anatomy and Physiology. By Russell C. Wheeler, D.D.S., F.A.C.D., Associate Professor of Dental Anatomy, Human and Comparative, St. Louis University, School of Dentistry, Chairman of the Department. Cloth. Pp. 415, with 394 illustrations. Price \$6.50. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company. 1940.

By Albert A. Dahlberg

In a book which is a complete departure from previous ones on the same subject Russell C. Wheeler, of St. Louis, presents a work on dental anatomy and physiology. The close association of form and function in the design of the teeth, individually and collectively, is stressed in the book. This is in deep contrast to the presentations of dental anatomy texts of the past in which nomenclature, tables of average measurement, and forms of "perfect teeth" were the contents along with a description of arches and pulp canals and chambers. This does not mean that Black's and Dewey's did not or do not now fill a definite place in our libraries and classrooms. Wheeler has made the same fundamental material more interesting and more meaningful to the student and practitioner by his analysis and presentations.

Physiology of the tooth is dependent on the design of the tooth, and Wheeler covers in complete study the lengths, angles, and shapes of surfaces of crowns and roots. The cuspid, for instance, has a much heavier and longer root than certain other teeth in order to withstand

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EDITORIAL

THE PRINTED WORD

In the year just closed celebrations were held internationally to mark the five-hundredth anniversary of the invention of printing. Many of these could have been nothing more than mock ceremonials because in some countries the very function of the printed word has been perverted by suppression or control. Yet the tremendous importance of Johann Gutenberg's invention is demonstrated by this very admission that the printed word and political dictatorship cannot exist side by side.

In a modern world the force of the printed word has been multiplied immeasurably as an agent of influence in human conduct. The great presses never cease and their output is a significant social, cultural, economic and political force. Books are no longer the prized possessions of the aristocracy; a majority of the population has the ability to read and to be motivated by that reading; the circulation of books, newspapers and magazines mounts annually into the billions. All of these things have served to make the printed word the universal agent of education both in the formative school years and after them.

The printed word has many special significances for the professional man. It is his most important agent of post-graduate education. It is his medium of exchange for professional ideas advanced in the service of the public. It is his weapon to be used against ignorance and against those who would divest the profession of its rights.

In this issue of *THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW* are double-edged examples of the use of the printed word. Professional men have used it to advance new ideas and methods. Reviewers have used it to analyze those ideas critically for the benefit of those who are potential readers of the book. Both the author and the reviewer have been unhampered in the expression of their opinions thus exercising their undeniable and precious right to the freedom of opinion and speech. That is as it should be. When author and reviewer can thus adjust claim and counterclaim through free use of the printed word the causes of professional progress are well served.

In the past few years there has been a growing attention to the literature of dentistry and definite progress is reflected in a number of the books that are reviewed in this issue. Many of these meet almost every requirement of a sound textbook while a few are still lacking in a scientific consideration of their subjects. The biologic approach, the integrating of dentistry with associated sciences, the increased use of the resources of the research laboratory are all signs of new awareness in books on dental subjects. The practitioner who wishes to keep up with the advancing front of dental science can do no better than to make an investment in one or more of these books.—*Harold Hillenbrand.*

SOCIETY AFFAIRS

Auction Sale of Study Club Equipment To Be Held in Club Quarters on March 26

All of the equipment, furniture and supplies of the Study Club will be sold at auction on Wednesday, March 26, at 1:00 p.m., according to the order of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Dental Society. The sale will be conducted in Room 1420, 30 North Michigan Avenue, by Michael J. Tauber & Company which has been retained for that purpose.

In accordance with established practice, a cash deposit of 25 per cent of the selling price will be required on all purchases, the balance to be paid within twenty-four hours.

ADVANTAGES

The Study Club Commission decided upon the auction method with considerable reluctance and only after a careful study had been made of all possible means of disposal. Each scheme examined in turn appeared to present some insuperable difficulty. The auction technique, however, seemed to be the freest of objectionable features and definitely possessed two advantages of equal importance; first, the possibility of discrimination was positively removed and second, it offered the probability of the highest cash return to the Society.

The problem of avoiding discrimination among buyers gave the Commission the greatest concern. Ever since the announcement was made in THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW that the Study Club Quarters were to be liquidated, the Commission and the Society office have been besieged with requests from members to reserve certain items for their purchase. While the Commission would like to have favored those who were sufficiently interested to make inquiries, it felt that Society property ought to

be disposed of in such a manner as to free the Commission completely of any suspicion of favoritism or discrimination.

Appraisal of the scores of items of supplies and equipment posed an interesting problem, too. If a sale were to be conducted along strictly conventional lines, how could a fair cash value be determined, for example, for an office desk? A dealer in used office furniture might be consulted but his appraisal might be suspected of being a bit low. Our estimate, for equally obvious reasons, might be excessively high. Because the auction method appeared to offer a satisfactory solution to these two major problems, it was the method of choice.

ITEMS

Prominent among the items useful in a laboratory to be offered for sale are: Pilling and Cleveland Bunsen Burners, blowpipes, a Roach casting machine, plaster dispensers, laboratory engines (S. S. White 1940) for use on direct current, a wax pattern expander, a 12" ventilating fan, several electric furnaces, Ritter lathes, mesh floor mats, plain and leather covered stools and a Coe spatulator.

There is a wealth of equipment usable in a dental office. Outstanding in the list are two S. S. White chairs, a Ritter Tri-Dent unit, an engine and cuspidor (wall bracket type), a bur set (R. & R. Cutwell), a Burton diagnostic set, a small office desk and a large typewriter desk, an 8" and a 12" oscillating fan, contra-angle handpieces, a Justi high-fusing porcelain set, a Schamberg operating light, a Castle sterilizer, instrument stands and miscellaneous instruments.

In addition to these items many broken lots of supplies will go on the block.

Heininger Goes to Trial on March 21 on Charge of Fraudulent Use of Mails

Sylvan B. Heininger, who has been indicted for using the mails to defraud by supplying dental plates, will go to trial before Judge John P. Barnes of the United States District Court on March 21.

Dr. John B. LaDue, chairman of the Law Enforcement Committee, reports that the investigation which resulted in this indictment was made by Post Office Inspector C. E. Dunbar and Dr. Frederick W. Harper, Chief Dental Officer of the United States Public Health Service. Both men, who also conducted similar investigations in connection with the operations of the United States Dental Company, are expected to arrive in Chicago shortly to testify at the Heininger trial.

OTHER CASES

It is anticipated that a complete report of their investigation of the United States Dental Company case will be presented at that time to United States District Attorney J. Albert Woll and Assistant United States Attorney Edward J. Ryan. Because the indictment of Heininger under the Mail Fraud Law was the first recorded attempt to extend the operation of that law to an individual engaged in selling dental plates through the mails to persons who had taken their own impressions with materials furnished by the plate maker, it is possible that action looking toward the indictment of the United States Dental Company and its operators will not be taken until the trial of the Heininger case has been concluded.

The case of Edward Lasdon and others against John J. Hallihan, former Director of the Department of Registration and Education, in which the plaintiffs were denied an injunction restraining the Department from enforcing the provisions of the Illinois Dental Practice Act, has been appealed to the Supreme Court of Illinois. The briefs scheduled

to be filed on behalf of the Department are due on April 1. The decision will probably be forthcoming during June. It is believed that the ruling of the Court in this case will definitely settle the law with respect to advertising by so-called dental laboratories which deal directly with the public and that the affirming by the Supreme Court of the decision rendered by Judge Finnegan will provide the Department with a most effective weapon to use against such advertisers. The fact that this appeal is pending is responsible for a temporary lull in law enforcement activities.

COMPLAINTS

In the meantime numerous complaints have been filed with the Department against dentists who are alleged to have used advertising laboratories to "steer" prospective patients to their offices, and the Dental Committee has heard as many complaints as time would permit. The license of Dr. Lloyd LaPres, to whom patients were referred by the A-1 Dental Laboratory, was ordered revoked on February 13, 1941. The action of the Dental Committee in revoking the license of Dr. Thomas S. Christensen, to whom patients were referred by the Phillips Dental Laboratory, was recently upheld by the Director. Revocation proceedings instituted against Dr. D. J. Walker, president of the O'Connell X-Ray Laboratories, Inc., 6240 South Halsted Street, were heard by the Committee last week and taken under advisement. On February 21, a petition for rehearing in the case of Dr. W. W. Tarr, whose license was heretofore ordered revoked, was argued before Director Frank G. Thompson, who took the matter under advisement at the conclusion of the hearing.

Eighty-two offensive signs were taken down as the result of eighty-seven letters which were mailed to dentists by the Department on February 11 and 17.

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

PROGRAM FOR APRIL MONTHLY MEETING

Dr. W. Clyde Davis, of Lincoln, Nebraska, will be the guest speaker at the Monthly Meeting of the Chicago Dental Society to be held on April 15 at the Stevens Hotel. Dr. Davis, who is dean of the faculty of the College of Dentistry, University of Nebraska, and Professor of Operative and Clinical Dentistry at the same institution, will have as his subject "Porcelain and Synthetics in Operative Dentistry."

The usual monthly dinner will be held at 6:30 p.m. in the South Ball Room. Following Dr. Davis' paper, in the North Ball Room at 8 p.m., Dr. James W. Ford, chairman of the Monthly Meeting Program Committee, has announced that a program of clinics will be held. Further details of the program will appear in the next issue.

NEW PLANS FOR STUDY CLUB

Steps to develop an alternative program of post-graduate education for members of the Chicago Dental Society were taken immediately after the Board of Directors accepted the Study Club Commission's report recommending the abolition of quarters in the Michigan Boulevard Building. At the invitation of the Study Club Commission last month, the three deans of the local dental schools were invited to discuss the problem with the Commission.

The conference, according to Dr. George W. Hax, chairman of the Study Club Commission, centered on the part, if any, that the schools might play in the operation of a new program. The most important decision reached was that the deans agreed to appoint a special committee to represent the schools in further negotiations with the Commission.

The Commission hopes that through similar cooperation a study club program can be arranged that will meet the needs of members on a more attractive basis than has been the case in the past.

FRED S. MEYER IS HONORED

A group of 75 men met on February 16 to pay tribute to Dr. Fred S. Meyer, of Minneapolis, for his many scientific contributions to dentistry. All were members of Meyer Study Clubs located in Central Nebraska, Denver and Chicago. The afternoon was devoted to a discussion of Dr. Meyer's work and in the evening a testimonial banquet was held at which Dr. Meyer was presented with a gold watch. Guests from more than eight states were present to honor Dr. Meyer on this occasion.—*Frank H. Vorhees.*

LIST OF RELIEF FUND CONTRIBUTORS

Another list of members who have contributed to the American Dental Association Relief Fund's Christmas Seal Campaign has been compiled by Dr. A. Florence Lilley who has been in charge of the drive in this area. Several of those named in the list had made contributions early enough to be included in the first publication, Dr. Lilley stated, but inadvertently were not included in the compilation. The list follows:

Alson, Axel R.	Crook, Donald C.
Anderson, A. G.	Devin, John P.
Anderson, R. M.	Dix, Ray M.
Bachmann, A. J.	Droba, Henry J.
Bancherel, C. E.	Dundon, Walter E.
Bean, A. M.	Dunn, Joseph A.
Behm, John W.	Everett, J. M.
Birgersson, Walter A.	Faillio, Philip S.
Bostian, Paul	Fey, Edward H.
Boyd, Lester W.	Fisher, Hugo G.
Brennon, Elmo F.	Fisher, Winfield S.
Burns, Robert S.	Goldhorn, Ernest
Butt, Joseph	Goldstein, Louis M.
Case, Charles M.	Hayes, Michael J.
Cassery, George J.	Hill, Lawrence E.
Collins, A. R.	Hillenbrand, George H.

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NEWS OF THE BRANCHES

WEST SIDE

Last Tuesday at the monthly meeting of the West Side Branch the following men were elected to office for the coming season—Emory Lusk, president; Samuel Kleiman, vice-president; Joseph Porto, secretary; George Frost, treasurer; James DeBiase, librarian; and Eli Olech, director of the West Side, term 3 years. There being no opposition to this slate the secretary was instructed to cast one written ballot for the slate and the men be elected unanimously. To these men we offer our congratulations, and may success attend their every effort during the coming season. They have the loyal support of every member of the West Side Branch . . . Last Tuesday, March 11, the annual Clinic Night of the West Side Branch was held in the Grand Ball Room of the Midwest Athletic Club. The clinicians who presented their special technics were: Drs. E. I. Baum, *Acrylics*; Sophia N. Bolotny, *Porcelain Jacket Crown*; Sylvester Green, *Vertical Dimensions and Immediate Dentures*; J. J. Guerrero, *Orthodontia*; Floyd Grover, *Orthodontia*; Michael N. Harris, *Tooth Form*; Joseph Krohn, *Gold Inlay*; Alfred T. King, *Acrylics*; Waldemar A. Link, *Dental Photography*; Alexis Maier, *Porcelain Inlays*; W. D. Raber, *Full Denture Esthetics*; Edward A. Rubin, *Gothic Arch Tracing*; H. R. Seal, *Impacted Third Molar*; S. Albert Sigel, *Hidden Etiological Factors in Orthodontia*; Raymond W. Swanson, *Pocket Elimination*; Jerome L. Wilher, *Fournet-Tuller Lower Impression Technic*; Frank G. Young, *Avery Curve in Full Dentures*; Mr. Lucius More, *Head Modeling Sculpture* . . . There was a good turnout to the dinner and at eight o'clock when the clinics began there was a full house to take part in this big meeting of the year. Congratulations to Sid Rubens for one of the most interesting meetings held

on the West Side . . . The West Side Dental Forum continues to enjoy success and a full attendance. Look for our schedule in the Calendar, and come over and enjoy one of the Forum meetings.—*Gerard J. Casey, Branch Correspondent.*

WEST SUBURBAN

Spring must be just around the proverbial corner; the branch societies announce the reports of their nominating committees; the wives remind us that spring house cleaning is in order and that a new rug would look nice on the living room floor; Al Kuncel was noticed in a new spring suit, and we are again forced to juggle those income tax figures. Speaking of figures, how many of you who read this column could tell, with any degree of accuracy, how many inlays, amalgams, extractions, bridges, etc., you had last month or last year? Do you know your operating cost per hour or do you just turn off the unit and the sterilizer, hang your gown on the back of the chair and call it a day? . . . J. G. Hauff has decided to avoid the worries of spring house cleaning by moving into a new home in Oak Park . . . Fred Hawkins is getting in trim for the ordeal after his return from Florida. We don't know if the local band met him but Fred tells us that he discovered a town named after him. Bill Vopata announces the arrival of a new member in his home. It's a girl. Bill was so excited he forgot to bring the cigars but he promises them next time. L. C. Borland was a guest at our Round Table recently. Our Program Chairman promises us a visit from Frank Libuse who is to tell us of his experiences as an entertainer in the United States and foreign countries. Those of us who were present at the last two meetings of the Round Table learned how to insure our health and our income. Mr. Wishert presented

a plan of health, accident, and hospital insurance. Margaret Witter greeted her old friends and made new ones when she outlined the advantages of a budget payment plan. Mrs. Witter has had much practical experience in office management and explained how it is possible to fill those empty spaces in the appointment book and also make more frequent entries in the bank book. Our competitors, the business men, tempt the buying public with an installment plan of payment for articles less necessary than dental health. They get the money and we wonder why we can't meet our obligations. Believe it or not we have a champion in our membership. William Gibbs has recently been crowned the Badminton champion. Come out and explain how it is done. We would all like to see a crown that fits. L. W. Schultz is to read a paper on "Traumatic Temporomandibular Arthritis" before the meeting of the First District New York Medical and Dental Societies . . . We missed Dave Adams at the midwinter meeting this year and are sorry to report that he is in the Grant Hospital. We will miss Bill Schoen's writings in the H & T column of our state journal. We enjoyed your "stuff," Bill, but we do wonder what you will do when you don't have to make the deadline. May we extend our sympathy to you and Mrs. Schoen in your recent bereavement. Welcome to James Keith who assumes the duties as new columnist. —*Foster G. Robeson, Branch Correspondent.*

NORTH SUBURBAN

The Lake County Dental Society held its monthly meeting last week at the Alice Wilson Tea Room in North Chicago. Ed Ryan was the speaker and entertained the boys with a dissertation on "How to Kill a Dental Practice." Ed has a unique way of interspersing salient points with his witticisms so that when all is said and done his audience has lots of valuable ideas to take home.

Would that this could be said of every speaker who endeavors to talk before a dental gathering. Frank Trangmar became a contender for the title of absent-minded professor when, in sending out the notices, he left out the date. But perhaps he was just giving the tea room a bit of free advertising . . . We have two degrees to award this month to a couple of members from Highland Park. The degrees of S.S.S. to Earl Fritsch and the degree of S.S.S.S. to Baker Hamilton. Earl gets his for serving for 20 consecutive years as Superintendent of the Sunday School of the Bethany Evangelical Church of Highland Park. That's a record to be proud of in any man's town. Baker Hamilton has been elected Skipper of the Sea Scout Ship *Highlander*. Baker has had seven years of scouting experience and is a Lieutenant in the Naval Reserve, which seems to qualify him for most anything . . . The annual election of officers will take place at the April meeting of the Branch and, pursuant to the by-laws, President Pete Mundell has selected a Nominating Committee consisting of the five most recent past-presidents. This Nominating Committee met and named the following men to take charge of affairs for 1941-42, provided they are elected. President, L. V. Stephenson; Vice-President, J. Mackey; Secretary, Edwin W. Baumann; Treasurer, W. R. Waxler; Branch Board of Directors, W. W. McEwen. Godfrey Schroeder, having served his term of 3 years, retires this year from the Board of Directors of the Chicago Dental Society and Pete Mundell has been nominated to succeed him. The Nominating Committee, so they say, took into consideration the logical, the geographical, the proportional and even the biological aspects of the situation at hand in selecting these men. Suffice it to say they have all worked hard and willingly at any and all tasks heretofore assigned to them. —*James H. Keith, Branch Correspondent.*

ENGLEWOOD

Looks as if the next monthly meeting will be up to the usual high standard of Englewood. Program Chairman, Joe Jun, is presenting a very interesting program devoted entirely to full dentures. Dr. Rudolph O. Schlosser, head of the Prosthetic Department of Northwestern University Dental School, will lead a group of men from the school. The scientific meeting will consist of lecture demonstrations on full denture work, including rebase impressions, immediate dentures, acrylic resins, and will be supplemented with table clinics . . . Ray Watkins left for camp in Mississippi the first day of the Midwinter Meeting . . . W. Schultz' number is also up; he expects to leave this week . . . Gordon Pollack and J. Manning have been given an indefinite stay . . . Leon Wineberg, civic leader extraordinary, was honored by the Chatham Lions Club. He was awarded a golden Lions' button signifying 10 years' perfect attendance at meetings of the club . . . C. N. Trompen, dean of Roseland dentists, was honored by forty-three colleagues at a farewell dinner at the Pullman Club on Tuesday, March 4. C. N. as he is affectionately known, has practiced in the vicinity of 1111th Street and Michigan Avenue, Roseland, for fifty-one years this May, and upon retiring will make his home in Colorado. He was presented with a large bouquet and a pen and pencil set. Eulogies were given by Ora Medsker, Charles Coffey, Emil Aison, John Lace, Horace Tharp and Franklin B. Clemmer, many of whom have practiced over thirty years themselves . . . Ben Jostes is leaving for Florida March 15 to give the peninsula the once over twice . . . M. F. Kostrubala admits that the long-legged white bird is hovering over his home . . . Jerry Wilher upheld the denture department in the West Side Branch annual clinic night. Jerome demonstrated the Fournet-Tuller denture technic . . . C. J. Spettel died on February 16. He was a

member of the American Dental Association for thirty-five years. Henry Novy's brother passed away and was buried on March 7. T. C. Starshak lost his mother-in-law. The Branch extends its condolences to the members of these families . . . James Stokoe, that hustling Beverly Hills practitioner, reports that owing to brisk business he is not taking a vacation in Florida this winter . . . The home defense corps would do well to enlist Gordon G. Johnson into its ranks. G. G., who is drum major for the Shrine Oriental Band, is also quite an amateur gun collector. His latest is a Chinese wick rifle in which the user lighted the wick and waited for the flame to reach the powder. In those days if the owner had an opponent with one of those "new fangled" flint locks with a powder horn and ram rod, he came out second best.—*Joseph J. McMahon, Assistant Branch Correspondent.*

KENWOOD-HYDE PARK

Scarcity of news will be the prevailing feature of this column, and your correspondent will soon find it necessary to employ a fresh corps of super-snoopers. A new group of news agents are endeavoring to obtain a keyhole, worm's-eye, and bird's-eye view of each member's activities in order to supply your correspondent with enough banter and gossip. Be on your best behavior, because at the end of the coming fortnight you may be in for a lot of good natured ribbing. No doubt you have heard the story about the sparrow who went on a worm hunting expedition. Mr. Sparrow's return flight was interrupted by two badminton players who mistook him for their shuttlecock. After being whammed back and forth in a volley or two he managed to escape and make a limping flight back to the nest. If you can't take it you will feel like the little sparrow who was all ruffled, battered and bruised . . . Lester Boyd, the flying clinician, and Mrs. Boyd are winging their way around the southland.

. . . Walt and Mrs. Dundon recently enjoyed the twenty-six below crackling fresh air on a skiing expedition in northern Wisconsin. The ice was four feet thick, and Walt chopped for two days in order to make a hole for fishing. After his chopping efforts had been completed Walt discovered that he did not possess the canned goods and necessary accoutrements for fishing through the ice. Probably Bill DeLarye forgot to supply him with that spiked club that he uses for muskies . . . A card from one of our old Kenwood members, Ray Prettyman, indicates that the good doctor and Mrs. Prettyman are vacationing in California. Ray informs us that it is a delightful place to enjoy a dripping vacation . . . Our Program Chairman, G. L. (Louie for short) Christopher, has arranged another top-notch program for Tuesday, April 1. Dr. LeRoy Kurth will be the essayist and his topic will be "Occlusion in Full and Partial Dentures." Dr. Kurth has appeared on programs of various dental societies throughout the country and is a very capable lecturer and clinician. Remember, our meeting is on All Fool's Day at the Del Prado Hotel, and we will be expecting you for dinner at six-thirty.—*Howard E. Strange, Branch Correspondent.*

NORTH SIDE

Since the news of the branches has become a semi-monthly instead of a weekly feature, it is often difficult to have the program material for our meetings prepared in time for our members to make such arrangements as are necessary in order to attend. This issue will reach you about three weeks before our next meeting, which is to be held on April 7, and should give each of you plenty of time to plan accordingly. It will be Clinic Night and if you will look over the following list of clinicians, we are sure that you will find several whose presentations you will not want to miss. They are as follows: Drs. Sylvester D. Green, *Vertical Dimensions*

and Immediate Dentures; C. E. Waterman, *Suggestions for the Processing of Inlays and Crowns in Acrylic Resin*; George A. Hoskins, *Molar Root Dividing with Oral Root Dividers in Adults and Children*; R. C. Rudder, *A New Method for Fixation of Fractures in Edentulous Mandibles*; A. W. Maier, *Porcelain Inlay Technic, Improved Retention on Porcelain Facings*; W. A. Link, *Dental Photography, A Better Understanding Between Patient and Dentist*; J. L. Wilher, *Fournet-Tuller Impression Technic for Full Lower Dentures*; F. E. Grover, *Effective and Humane Correction of the Thumb-Sucking Habit*; A. H. Tamarin, *Demonstration of a Twin-Tooth Pontic for the Construction of an All Porcelain Bridge*; E. I. Baum, *Acrylic Jackets, Inlays and Bridges*; D. W. Phillips, *Mechanical Bridge Fixation and Immediate Gold Inlays*; A. T. King, *Acrylic Porcelain*; R. W. Swanson, *Surgical Treatment of Pyorrhea*; C. K. Dittmer, *Root Resection*. This list is incomplete because the chairman of the Clinic Committee, Bill Redlich, has several more men in mind who he thinks can be persuaded to add their names to the program . . . A surprise was promised as entertainment at this meeting but with a little detective work we were able to discover the nature of it. It will be a sound motion picture, *Winning Baseball*, which, with the baseball season beginning in Chicago within a few weeks, should be quite an inducement for our members to be prompt in arriving. Arrangements have been made to show the picture at 7:30, immediately following the dinner. The officers of the North Side Branch want to emphasize that the dinner will be at the Edgewater Beach Hotel at six-thirty in the Michigan Room, not at the Cocktail Bar. If you must have a snifter before you eat, come early and avoid delaying the program . . . Anton Swierczek is in Florida for two weeks and is expected back Monday . . . Walter Buchmann left on March 6 for two weeks at Hot Springs . . . A week ago last Sunday

Leo Frey and six other amateur pilots went on what they call a "Breakfast Flight" to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where they spent the day and returned to Sky Harbor in the evening. Leo has had 160 flying hours in his Liscombe monoplane . . . Sid Rubens is on a trip to Florida . . . Kelsey Petersen removed his office recently to Diversey and Clark.—*Arthur A. Gilbert, Branch Correspondent.*

NORTHWEST SIDE

With no March meeting to report (and there was no lack of questioning calls as to why there was no meeting) and the Midwinter already too far past to be of any interest, there is very little that is left to be said by way of material for the producing of this semi-monthly blather, of which there is still no proof of its being read. Every so often the expanse of blank space stares back at the writer as he tries to get started on a chore that does manage to get bothersome only in direct ratio to the amount of available material . . . The Northwest Square Table has started a new method of program participation by all its members. It becomes the duty of a different member each week to provide the pro-

gram or speaker for the next meeting. This gives everyone a chance to try his hand at contacting speakers and leads to a greater realization that the life of a program chairman is not a merry one. Dan Klein will furnish the program for Thursday, March 20. The crowd at these luncheon meetings is growing and it will be worth your while to have lunch with the various ideas that blossom forth each week . . . Lieutenant J. Perlman, younger brother of Sam Perlman, is leaving for duty at Camp Custer . . . By this time we hope that the report on Hugh Larkin's illness is in the past tense. The best part of these long intervals between reports is that most illnesses can be reported in the past tense . . . Joe Ullis is progressing quite nicely in the supervision of his new home at Lincolnwood . . . A long telephone conversation with Walde Link brings the promise that the April meeting will more than make up for the missing meeting of March. That feast in psychology is still in the offing even though we have found out that psychology on the hoof demands the fat fee of 250 bucks per "psych." And still people lift their eyebrows when there is any decent fee mentioned. Guess we must have hit the wrong game at that.—*Ben Davidson, Branch Correspondent.*

BOOK REVIEWS

(Continued from page 18)

certain functions and pressures that another tooth would be totally incapable of resisting. Included in these studies are the proximal contact areas, interproximal spaces embrasures, curvatures, cusps, proportions and so on. The author stresses the use of the term *contact area* rather than *contact point* which is used so freely.

Alignment, contact for protection of

supporting structures, and angles of teeth in the jaw to withstand forces are also brought up to the practitioners' and students' consideration. A very fine brief, but adequate, and well illustrated description of tooth development and eruption, is included.

The author has left to another book¹ the material pertaining to laboratory procedures of drawing and carving.

¹*Tooth Form Drawing and Carving. A Manual.* Price \$2.50. W. B. Saunders Co. 1939.

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

(Continued from page 22)

Kennedy, G. L.	McKay, N. B.
Kennedy, Joseph L.	Meehan, Bernard T.
Lazear, W. W.	Mills, T. Ogden
Lewis, D. N.	Nathan, Barnett R.
McEvoy, Leonard L.	Nymark, Folmer

Opdahl, Olaf
 Perlowski, S. A.
 Placek, B.
 Rund, Jaroslav
 Schneider, A. E.
 Simon, Irving N.
 Simons, C. Lee
 Thomas, Earle H.
 Visoky, Robert H.

Waack, H. C.
 Watts, J. R.
 Waxler, W. R.
 Wright, Charles G.
 Wright, Thomas R.
 Wurth, Albert J.
 Wyckoff, Philip
 Zacovitch, Norman

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Manuscripts and news items of interest to the membership of the Society are solicited.

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First Publication

Adelman, Raphael M. (U. of Pa. 1939), Kenwood-Hyde Park, 9120 Commercial Avenue. Endorsed by Kenneth W. Penhale and Joseph Butt.

Ahner, Jr., Charles L. (C.C.D.S. 1930), Englewood, 6255 South Ashland Avenue. Endorsed by M. P. Brooks and Lewis R. Ahner.

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For Sale: Established dental office, modern. North Center district. Leaving for Army service. Address C-5, THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO DENTAL SOCIETY.

For Sale: Dental office and good will. Fully equipped, including laboratory. Polish section. Established 15 years. Selling because of illness. Address C-6, THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO DENTAL SOCIETY.

For Sale: Dental equipment and good will. Small town ninety miles from Chicago. Reasonable. Terms. Address C-7, THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO DENTAL SOCIETY.

For Sale: Complete dental equipment including Ritter chair, American Cabinet, Clark cuspidor, Electro-dental bracket engine, laboratory bench, instruments. Reason for selling—death of dentist. Phone Aberdeen 6868.

For Sale: Dental equipment. Also linoleum and laboratory equipment. Rent reasonable. Mansfield 3390, 2 to 5 p.m.

For Sale: X-ray machine. Looks and works like new. Full price, \$225.00 cash. Call Longbeach 5747.

For Sale or Rent: Fully equipped dental office with senior Ritter outfit. Light corner. 2662 Milwaukee Ave. Albany 3848. Call evenings only. Dr. Chiprin.

FOR RENT

For Rent: Newly furnished dental office in the 30 N. Michigan Blvd. Bldg. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday available. Randolph 1899.

For Rent: Two to four days weekly. Modern office in Field Annex. Ritter equipment, C.D.X. x-ray safety gas machine, if desired. Dental assistant's services. Central 2340.

For Rent: In Monroe Bldg., 104 S. Michigan Ave., corner Monroe St., a single office dental space with north light and use of reception room with other dentists. Only one block from Grant Park auto parking. Apply Room 230 or call H. F. Pocock, Aldis & Co., Agents. Harrison 0260.

WANTED

Wanted: Dentist. State full particulars including laboratory ability. **For Rent:** Two-chair office, with x-ray in Loop. North light. Receptionist's services. Address C-8, THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO DENTAL SOCIETY.

Wanted: Young dentist in established North Side dental office. Opportunity affords purchase of office later. Address C-9, THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO DENTAL SOCIETY.

Position Wanted: Graduate, C.C.D.S., 30 years old, desires ethical connection 2 or 3 evenings a week. Have downtown office. Commission or salary. Address C-10, THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO DENTAL SOCIETY.

Position Wanted: Am intensely interested in dental assistant's position. No previous experience, but willing to learn your way. Am 5' 2", brunette, and weigh 124. Call Independence 0139.

Position Wanted: Dental assistant, experienced in laboratory procedure, chair assisting, typing and general office routine, desires position in Loop or North Side office. Lincoln 7227, Apt. 200.

Position or Location Wanted: By expert plate and extraction man. Also very good general operator. Licensed in Illinois and Minnesota 20 years. Pleasing personality. Address C-11, THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO DENTAL SOCIETY.

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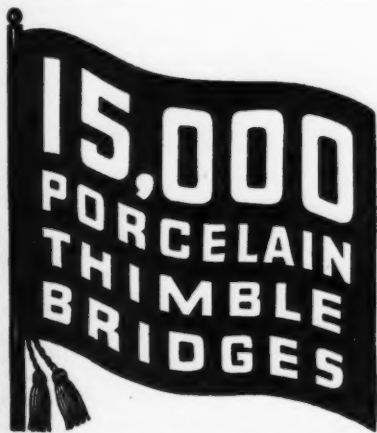
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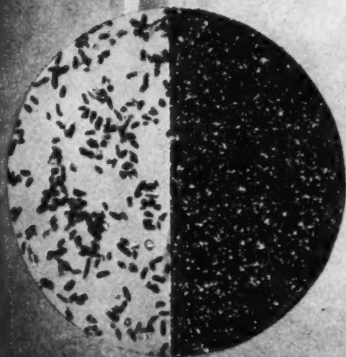
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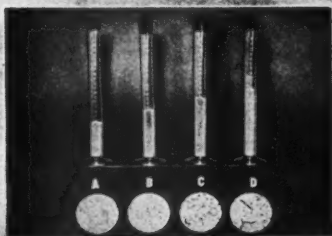
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AUCTION SALE!

By order of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Dental Society, all the equipment, furniture and supplies in the Study Club Quarters will be sold at auction.

1:00 P.M. Wednesday, March 26
Room 1420, 30 N. Michigan Avenue

LIST OF ITEMS TO BE AUCTIONED

Quantity	Description	
3	Benches, laboratory, 10' each	2 Handpieces, contra-angle
	Basins and jars, assorted sizes	Instruments, miscellaneous
7	Bunsen Burners (Pilling)	1 Lamp, desk
8	Bunsen Burners (Clev-dent)	Linoleum, green jaspé
3	Blowers, chip	3 Lathes, (Ritter) direct current
1	Bench laboratory, 76" x 30" x 38"	1 Lamp, goose neck
1	Bur set (R & R Cutwell), incomplete, approximately 15 dozen	6 Mats, laboratory
1	Blackboard, 63" x 38"	1 Mixer-vibrator unit (Thos. Fordé) direct current
1	Blackboard, 50" x 40"	1 Mallet, heavy
12	Blowpipes	1 Mallet, light
2	Chairs, dental (S. S. White)	2 Mouth props
1	Cabinet, instrument	1 Mixing slab
19	Chairs, folding	1 Operating light, (Schamberg)
38	Coat hangers, wood	2 Polishing disc sets
1	Chair, arm desk	1 Porcelain set (Justi High Fusing)
1	Casting machine (Roach)	1 Press, flask
1	Diagnostic Set (Burton)	1 Screen, (Da-Lite) 52" x 52"
1	Desk, typewriter, 55" x 34" x 30"	13 Stools, bent wire laboratory
1	Desk, office, 36" x 26" x 30"	13 Stools, leather seat laboratory
2	Dispensers, plaster	2 Soldering blocks
6	Engines, laboratory (S. S. White) direct current	4 Stands, instrument
1	Engine, wall bracket and cuspidor	1 Stand, instrument
1	Expander, wax pattern	1 Sterilizer unit, (Castle)
2	Elevators	1 Set of 11 scalers
1	Fan, 8" oscillating, direct current	1 Spatulator, (Coe) alternating and direct current
1	Fan, 12" oscillating, direct current	1 Staining Set, (Steele)
1	Fan, 12" ventilating, direct current	4 Syringes, cartridge
1	Furnace, electric inlay	1 Table, surgical, large
1	Furnace, (Thomas Fordé)	1 Tru-Byte cabinet
1	Furnace, (Barkmeyer) low-fusing porcelain	1 Typewriter, (L. C. Smith)
3	Forceps, extraction	1 Unit, (Ritter Tri-Dent) direct current
1	Hot Plate, gas	1 Viewing box, 4" x 12", and shelf
1	Hamper, towel	1 Wardrobe, steel
3	Hemostats	1 Water bath, (Coe)
		8 Waste baskets

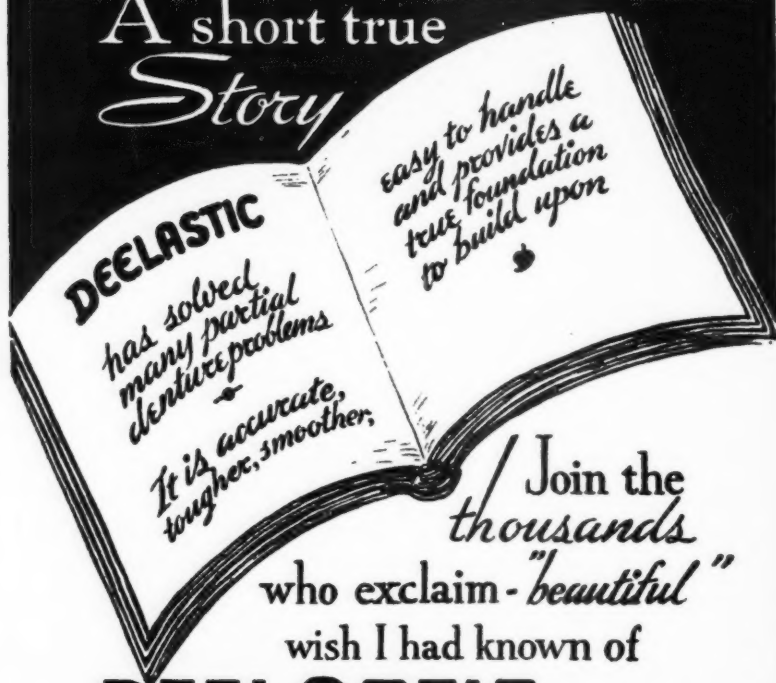
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